THE RIVAL AMBITIONS OF BOOKWALTER AND PEN-DIETON-M'LEAN READY TO SACRIFICE THE PARTY.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 13 .- John W. Bookwalter is the Democratic Jonah of the present campaign. If half the reports sent out about him be true, he is as ubiquitous and as lavish in his expenditures for olitical advancement in the State as Mr. Tilden had credit for being, on a National scale in 1876. Mr. Bookwalter wants to be Senator in Mr. Pendleton's place, and he seems to be going about it as a matter of practical business. Politicians rember with amusement the race for Governor which he entered in 1881, during which, although a novice in politics, he ignored the Campaign Committee, set up a literary bureau and undertook the management of his own canvass, succeeding in falling behind Foster only about 26,000 votes. At the end of that campaign he had a well settled conviction that but for Senator Pendleton he would have been successful. He put away his check-book after election, determined that when he went to it again for political purposes it would be to encompass Senator Pendleton's ruin. Then he went abroad.

BOOKWALTER'S CONVENTION WORK.

The situation on his return this summer could not have been more to his liking. Complications were already besetting the Democrats. The Campaign Committee and Judge Hoadly were bardly in sympathy. Stories prejudicial to Judge Hoadly's honor had been set affoat and his mental exuberance was leading him into pitfalls. The temperance people were making an unexpected nupression in the interior, that should have roused Democratic caution, but had not. The clash of faction at Cincinnati and Cleveland had become turbulent. Eyes had been vainly turned toward Mr. Pendleton for help. The affair was too closely connected with his own political fortunes for him to rise above it. Hoadly tried to straighten things out and made the muddle worse. Then Bookwaiter went to Cincinnati. He was accompanied by the superintendent of his brass works, who had been his financial agent in the campaign of 1881. The County Convention at Cincinnat. was held a few days after Bookwalter's return here, and the Pendleton faction was completely snowed under. It was charged that Bookwalter's money had controlled the nominations. No Democratic paper has taken the trouble to throw doubt on this statement. Then Mayor Farley, of Cleveland, who has long been credited with being Book walter's ditical representative in the northern part of the State, visited this place. In a few days Bookwalter went to Cleveland. Rumors went out that Farley would try to control the Cleveland convention, with the view of putting in the field a legislative ticket in Bookwalter's interest. On Saturday last Farley carried the convention, and the correspondents even of Democratic papers telegraphed from there that a Bookwalter slate had been adopted. Book walter has not spogen in person on the subject, nor has anyone assumed to speak for him ex cept Secretary Ballantine, of the Democratic Executive Committee, who resides here. Ballantine says that Bookwalter is about to build a new brass factory, and that it was by mere chance that he hared to go to Cincinnati on business connected pened to go to Cincinnation of the Democratic therewith, a few days before the Democratic County Convention. Farley deals in brass fixings at Cleveland, and it was simply in the line of business that he came down here just after Bookwalter's return from Cincinnati. Bookwalter then wanted to go to New-York, where he is said to be now. The Cleveland convention was at that time but a few days off and it was a mere coincidence that he happened to prefer going by way of Cleveland and atopping over in that city for a day or two, instead of taking a direct route, which would have been at least 150 miles shorter-all of which is respectfully submitted.

THE SENATORSHIP RACE.

That Bookwalter itches for the Senatorship is hardly to be doubted. It is an open question whether he can get it. Could the matter be sub. mitted to the mass of the Democracy, a popular expression similar to that of 1881 would probably be the result. How a Democratic Legislature might view it is not yet to be spoken of advisedly It would seem supreme felly to suppose that Mr. McLean would lend the support of The Enquirer to Bookwalter's ambition. McLean cares only to prush Pendleton. The feeling toward Pendleton at Cleveland has not been cordial since the passage of Payne influence, which dominates there, felt as Mr. McLean did with regard to the source of mean wherewith to put in the field an anti-Pendleton ticket. Harmony of purpose actuates the three plements so far as Mr. Pendleton is concerned, but looking beyond that goal the eye of prophecy can discern only another vexatious experience in store for Mr. Bookwalter.

so far as the design of faction has been to endanger Mr. Pendleton's chances for re-election, developments only becloud the outlook. The Enquire no longer conceals the animus behind the nomination of Mr. McLean's ticket. On Sunday last it came out boldly against Mr. Pendleton, charging him with treachery and greed, with having attempted to centrol the county convention by a flagrant use of money, and with having organized revolt and attempted to create dissension in the party merely because the will of the majority did not tally with his selfish ambition. This attack has been followed up daily. How politic this open warfare may be, coming events must determine.

Pendleton had siready out himself in the attitude of willingness to hide factional differences for the sake of the State ticket. He did this at the time of the McLean ratification meeting. To be sure, during the next week Mr. Pendleton's friends called a second convention and put a new ticket in the field.

The presumption that Mr. Pendleton's hand was in this proceeding provoked The Enquirer's attack. The fresh breach thus effected has so far only widened and embittered faction. The News Journal's detence of Pendieton is of necessity lame, except in generalities, for Pendleton has done really nothing for his party during the campaign, while Mr. Sher man has been active for the Republicans; but it mands is that McLean abdicate as a "boss" and that Pendleton take the stump. The News Journal bluntly declares that unless these things be done, the Democrats must abandon hope of contract the pendleton of the scourges McLean mercilesely. The remedy it do the Democrats must abandon hope of carrying the election, and then, as though foreseeing that the scheme is visionary so far as McLean is concerned, it charges him with a purpose to rain Pendleton, even though in doing it he wreck the party. This is probably not far from the truth.

DEMOCRATIC DISCORD THROUGHOUT THE STATE. This bickering is not helping the Democratic cause outside of Cincinnati, but on the contrary is breeding discontent. Democratic papers through-State have heretofore been merely lookers on, but The Enquirer having now thrown down the glove, the spectators are taking sides according to their disposition toward the parties to this factional contest. Some papers that entertain no special friendliness for Mr. Pendleton are taking part gainst The Enquirer. The criticism of the interior press is important so far as it may affect the October boll, and the Democratic leaders may well depre-

nate it on that account.

The Cleveland split will be mainly local in its pflect. That city, however, is naturally Republican. One-fifth of last year's Democratic majority name from there. The situation now, as presented by the Democrats, does not appeal to Republicans who were disaffected on last year's issues, and there is no special reason why they should not return to the old allegiance. Judge Hoadly's appearance sgain on the stump may stimulate and revive the inquor question. He made that the parameter issue in his travels of the State, and it is the one that he seminently qualified to discuss. But he will come pack to find that the Campaign Committee have been gradually withdrawing attention from that during his sickness and have been led off by the Republicans to talk of the wool tariff. Should he pit his judgment against that of the committee, he will be likely to precipitate new complications, and should he fall to do it, there will be little stump work left for him except to talk against time, unsee he refuse committee guidance and undertake in independent and desnitory cauvass. The prospect is pittable enough for him, and from whatever no were disaffected on last year's issues, and there

point of view regarded, it cannot be pleasant to thinking Democrats.

BAY STATE REPUBLICANS.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FALL CAMPAIGN. BOOMS" UNPOPULAR-CHANCES OF LEADING CAN-DIDATES-PIERCE AND BUTLER LIKELY TO BE

RIVAL LEADERS. FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE, Bosron, Mass., Sept. 16 .- Two years could not well be more widely apart in Republican political method than last year and this year in this State. Then the contest was before the convention between the friends of Crapo and Bishop to secure a majority of delegates. Now there is no contest, no headquarters of rival candidates, no bureau, no "boom," and, so far as reported, 'no pledging. So much were the Republicans tired then by the struggle before the convention, that they lost all snap and grip for the real measure of strength with the Democracy. This year, ever since the late adjournment of the Legislature and the beginning of preparations for November, the course of the political managers and the advice of the party newspapers have been to attempt no organized movement fer any man's favorite but to leave the choice of the candidates for Governor to the unpledged action of the delegates assembled in convention. Such a course would never be popular or successful in any other year than this, because just now is the extreme of the reaction from the policy which resulted in so decisive a Republican defeat last year.

This nominal abstention from "working 'up booms" is undoubtedly genuine. Some have said that under cover of this quiet, the old line politicians are at their games again and are "fixing things" for the convention. But better informed men deny it, and careful inquiry does not find sufficient evidence of any such movements. This year the desire is evidently sincere to unite on the man who can poll the largest vote to beat Butler, and last tyear's record shows that manipulation for a nomination does not, even if successful, bring votes with it. "Elect good delegates and let them nominate the man to beat Butler," is clearly the current sentiment.

MEN WHO WILL NOT BE CANDIDATES. In the list of candidates stand now only two prominent men, and there seems to be no dark horse. Judge Devens will not accept the nomination. Charles Francis Adams, jr., who has been favored by some independents and those who breathe loyalty to the traditional political worth of the Adams family, positively announces that he is not to be regarded as a candidate.

Just as it has been in other years, so it has been during the past few weeks in regard to the evident popular choice. While the Legislature was in ses sion, and his Excellency B. F. Butler was writing his insulting and abusive letters to the State Board of Health, Lunacy and Charlty, of which ex-Governor Talbot is chairman, a strong opinion was current at the State-House and outside that Mr. Talbot was the one representative man with whom to oppose Butler. He ran against Butler and beat him by a large majority in 1878. He was Governor in the famous retrenchment year of 1879. He is a man who has made his way from poverty to the proprietorship of a large cotton mill. He is of Irish origin. He is popular all over the State. But this tide has ebbed. Many Republicans whose office-holding friends suffered curtailment of salary in 1879 hate and denounce Talbot and his retrenchment Legislature, though there was never a more honest, conscientions and minutely laborious piece of legislation than this very reduction and general readjustment of salaries. Others say he was cowardly, because the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity did not save " Tom" Marsh from being ousted as assistant superintendent at the Tewksbury Almshouse. The action of the Board was necessary under the legal complications of the case, and the Board was (well disposed toward the innior Marsh, but the explanation is not ac cepted. Mr. Talbot has finally defined his position by stating that he positively declines to allow the use of his name in connection with the Governor-

MESSES. ROBINSON AND PIERCE.

There remain George D. Robinson, member of Congress from Western Massachusetts, and Henry L. Pierce, of Boston, ex-member of Congress. One of these two will probably be the Republican

nominea. Congressman Robinson has had no end of good words said of him, and a few weeks ago it seemed as if the eastern part of the State would insist upon his acceptance of the nomination, notwithstanding his friends of the XIIth District protested that some other man could beat Butler, but that no other man could take Robinson's place in Congress. The stern part of the State has continued to hold this position, and there are also fears that in special election a Democrat would be elected in Robinson's place. Our western man has a record of excellent service in the Legislature and in Con-

of excellent service in the Legislature and in Congress. His is a fresh name for the place. People have not wearied of hearing it. He has the reputation of a clean man. But the people of the XIIth District seem to be making an effectual protest.

Meanwhile the name of Henry L. Pierce is discussed with much favor, and a soontaneous tide seems turning toward him. Pierce is a familiar figure in Boston and Massachusetts politics. He has repeatedly proved his popularity in Boston by getting more than the party vote when he has been elected Mayor and to Congress. In Washington he was conspicuously the chief obstacle to the schemes of Benjamin F. Butler, and not even Mr. Talbot is so pre-eminent an embodiment of anti-Butlerism. ent of anti-Butlerism.
But Mr. Plerce has decided enemies. He is a li

But Mr. Pierce has decided enemies. He is a license man on the liquor question, and some of the
temperance men will try, on that account, to defeat him, should he be nominated. But this year
the temperance vote will probably be even lighter
than usual. The large majority of temperance men
vote the Republican ticket. For once there seems
to be a realizing sense that there is a more oressing
duty than to vote for prohibition, and that
is to rid the State of Ben Butler. Inquiry
among temperance men gives reason to think
that many of them would forego their prohibition vote this year and do their best to redeem
the reputation of the State in the only way possible
and that is by reversing, by a great majority, the
verdict of the last election. Another objection to
Mr. Pierce is that he voted with President Sealye Mr. Pierce is that he voted with President Se Mr. Pierce is that he voted with President Sesiye of Amherst College—the only Republicans who did not vote with their party—to count the electoral vote of Louisiana for Mr. Tilden. Among a few this will proposly be a fatal objection to his Republicanism, but Mr. Pierce is too much of a man and his course then was too marked with personal dignity and independence to make it cost him many votes. Just now the tide turns toward him and his name seems to awaken more numerous favorable responses than Robinson's. BUTLER AND THE DEMOCRACY.

As to Governor Butler's course, the talk of his not running again was all along believed to be an attempt to mislead. He will doubtless be a candidate for the Governor's chair again. The last sentence in his mangural address, which has been quoted as an assertion that he would not run again, ingeniously leaves the door open so that he can take the nomination a second time.

Meanwhile the Democratic policy is to divide the Republicans as much as possible. It attempts to defind Republican workingmen with chair about the snobbish character of the party managers. It laughs at the Republican headquarters near the Park Street Cauren, as being in an aristocratic locality. It dubs the chairman of the Republican State Committee, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, a "political dude." It ams to disorganize and separate, but the effort is too transparent. Among the Democratis there is a feeling that Butler must run any way. The only hope of party success is with him. If he is afraid of being wapped, as he doubtless is, and refuses to run, they say he has no right to use the Democratic party for his personal ambition (just as if he had over used it for anything else). If he declines to be a candidate he will never get any more favors from the Democracy, is the threat. This is certain, that a campaign without him as Democratic candidate would be aimost meaningless in the present temper of the Republicans, but "Old lien" has been whipped so often that it would be strange if he shrank from trying his luck again. quoted as an assertion that he would not run

# HOMING-PIGEON FLIGHTS.

The forty-four homing-pigeons entered in the Hudsen Club's taird race were liberated in Newport, Penn., at 10:24 a. m. yesterday, the earliest moment at which the atmospheric conditions were favorable to the journey. The entry in detail was as follows: Van Mors.

19. Pastield 17, Opitz 8; all of Brooklyn. The return
at 4 p. m., when the raceclosed, were as follows: Opin
four together at 3:46 p. m.; time out, 322 minutes; dis
tance, airline, 184.7 miles; average speed, 900 yards pe
minute. Van Merse, two together at 3:53 p. m.; time out
329 minutes; distance, 164.3 miles; average speed, 879
yards. One bird at 3:57 p. m.; time out, 333 minutes;
speed, 888 yards. Three birds at 3:58 p. m.; speed, 863
yards. The Opitz birds have returned first in every race
thus far this season. journey. The entry in detail was as follows: Van Morse

### INDUSTRIAL GERMANY.

BY ROBERT P. PORTER, MEMBER OF THE LATE TARIFF COMMISSION.

CONDITION OF THE SILK WEAVERS. [PROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] CREPELD, Prussia, July 16 .- With a population of about 75,000, well and regularly built, surrounded by a fertile district, almost entirely laid out in gardens, Crefeld may be called one of the finest towns in Rhenish Prussia. It has all the appearance of a modern town; the streets are as even as those in an American city, the business blocks are substantial and clean, the factories are well built, shade trees add to the appearance of the principal avenue of the town, and the dwelling "houses, even those in which the working people live, are constructed of the best material, with a profusion of white paint, and add to the general appearance of the centre of the German silk industry. There are some points of resemblance between Chemnitz and Crefeld, perhaps arising from the fact that they are both located in a beautiful agricultural district, and that while both are centres of important industries they are both so entirely unlike the manufacturing centres of Great Britain, with their tail smoking chimneys towering on all sides, and their gloomy brick factories and narrow black streets, almost devoid of vegetation. I left Dusselderf and crossing the Rtine in a most unpicturesque spot, changed cars at Neuss, and then ran northwest to Crefeld. The country between Dusseldorf and Crefeld is very flat, and I should think not thickly settled. I passed several new factories and small houses and cottages with very red tiles. Neuss, the ancient Novesium, is one of the oldest towns in Germany. It boasts a building begun in 1209, but nothing else except about 18,000 industrious inhab-Itants.

Though Crefeld has the appearance of a modern town, it was benered by a mention in some ancient parchment dated 1166, and in 1373 obtained municipal privileges. The foundation of the town's in dustrial prosperity dates from the time that it fell into the hands of the Princes of Nassau and Orange, and was due to protection-not in the shape of duties but by the protection extended to Protestants and Anabaptists banished from the Duchies of Jülich and Berg. Unlike nearly all German towns it has never been besieged; the only battle it can boast of is a "vicinity fight" in which Frederick the Great defeated the French. By the way, this same Frederick took a great interest in the silk industry, and visited Creteld in 1765, granting some manufacturers the monopoly in manufacturing certain lines of goods in order to encourage them to make still greater advancement. The particular article made a monopoly was velvet, ribbons, in which line of goods, I suppose, Crefeld to-day excels the world. Cloth manufacturing once flourished here, but as I have shown Aix-la-Chapelle is now the seat of that industry. Very few of the 65,000 workpeople engaged

directly and indirectly in the silk industry of this

district live in Crefeid. Those who do are the better class weavers, to a number of whose houses I was kindly taken by the Hon. Joseph S. Potter, the efficient consul at Crefeld. These houses were really flats, with the rent for each floor decreasing as we ascended. About three and sometimes four rooms there were to a family, and this is none too many, for one room is generally wholly occupied by two or three hand-looms. These houses were comfortable and the rents not more than one-fifth of what the same house would cost in the United States and far cheaper than in England. But the operatives who live in Crefeld are better off than those in the country districts, so it will not do to take them as the average. We were accompanied in the morning tour of inspection of workpeople's homes by Herr Winertz, one of the leading manufacturers. I asked this gentleman several questions in regard to weavers' wages, and he told me that his books showed that the average wages of a master-weaver on stuff, cravat or piece goods were about 15 marks (§3 50) a week. The wages of a helper on second loom under a master-weaver were about 10 marks (\$2 50) a week. All weavers in Crefeld work by the piece, and their pay ranges from 70 pfennigs to 10 marks 50 pfennigs per meter according to width and quality of goods; and as Crefeld makes silks, velvets, plushes, ribbons of all kinds, and plain and fancy, all-silk and silk-cottonshot materials in varieties more numerous than are produced in any other part of the world, the reader may imagine the barriers in the way of giving anything like an idea of the wages earned on the various kinds of goods. The wages of an apprentice on piece work are about 7 marks (\$1 75) a week. The earnings of velvet and plush weavers are considerthe two than those given above. Expert Jacouard weavers sometimes earn considerably more than 15 The weavers, Herr Winertz informed me, are their own masters and work as many hours as they please, those who work longest hours of course making the most. The estimates he gave were based on the results of an average of twelve hours' work per day. This gentleman thought, and in this Mr. Potter agreed with him, that wages in Crefeld are not now higher than they have been during the last five years; though on velvets, which at this time are in active demand, the wages remain firm with possibly an upward tendency. The actual figures published by the Crefeld Board of Trade, as shown in the Berlin letter, indicate that the aggrethe increase of production and of the number of

looms in use, but also absolutely, since 1879, It is a curious fact, and one showing how largely cotton enters into the silk stuff of Germany, that there is more cotton consumed in the Crefeld manufactures than silk. Here is the amount in pounds

The highest numbers of cotton yarn nearly all come from Manchester, and are generally spun and gassed. The silk arrives in Crefeld doubled and twisted to warp and west. The spun sitk is also ready for use. From this it will be seen that the business of the district is almost exclusively wear-

During my stay here I devoted one day to the outside villages, visiting under the excellent guidance of Consul Potter and Vice-Consul Schneider, Hitts, Kempen and Mulhausen, all places entirely given over to velvet and silk weaving. It must be borne in mind that scarcely a bundred velvet looms and only a few thousand stuff looms are to be found la the city. Living is cheap in these surrounding villages. Rent is very low, and they generally till a small piece of land or a garden for their own use which they own or hire for a small rent.

Said one weaver, as he enthusinstically surveyed an acre or two of land; "I bought that, gentlemen, with the money I carned during the rage for plushes."

Most ancient of these villages is Kempen, with its well-preserved Romanesque church. The streets were hung with flags and the villagers were celebrating one of the numerous German holidays. Among the attractions were the cleanest-looking booths loaded with the most tempting-looking cakes and the gavest-looking toys, and kept by the prettiest of the weavers' daughters. Of course there were several bands playing and the usual paraphernalls attending such occasions. The rows of small houses in this primitive village were as neat and curtain. The shutters and casements were painted bright green and light gray. The interior of most of these houses was scrupulously clean, the floors bright green and hight gray. The interior of most of these houses was scrupulously clean, the floors white and sprinkled with silver sand. Indeed, we were so near the borders of Holiand that everything looked Dutch. Kempen, they say, was the birth-place of Thomas à Kempis, who must have trudged its quanti-looking streets at the close of the four-teenth century, but this is as much a disputed point as the question whether or not be wrote the "Imitation of Christ," so I will make no reckless assertion.

tion.

Leaving Kempen, at the next village we stopped

all of one taken up with the ungainly loom, looking like an undenshed musical instrument, upon which the weaver was about to play. It takes nearly 200 shots of the shuttle to make one inch width of velvet, and he must cut out the wires fifty or sixty times. Working all day late into the night these velvet weavers can make about one meter and a half-less than two yards—of what may be regarded as the standard width of velvet, for which they are naid at the rate of 3d cents per meter, earning 54 as the standard width of voivet, for which they are paid at the rate of 36 cents per meter, earning 54 cents for a day of hard work. Though the cottages were exceedingly clean, though plants were blooming in nearly every window, though the air was fresh and good and the weavers seemed cheerful and their wives tidy, one could not help thinking what a treadmill existence thousands of these poor people live with but the coarsest food to eat, with no future but days of ceaseless tool. In some of the cottages an approach to comfort was discernible, people in the arthur people in the cottages an approach to comfort was discernible, but by far the majority were the homes of those who in the busiest times could not make \$3 a week, and in times of the least depression must starve or become paupers. I have not overdrawn that picture of monotonous work and poverty, but have added the charms of the natural surroundings. Beneath all this the stern fact is brought out that in the great wage-levelling process that reckless and ignorant demagogues propose the United States must be prepared to compete with this class of labor as well as with that of the bail districts of the Black Country.

ROBERT P. PORTER.

MR. COLLYEE'S TRIP TO ENGLAND,

TELLING HIS CONGREGATION ABOUT HIS VACATION JOURNEY.

A basket of roses and likes, with the word "Welcome" in violet flowers, stood at the foot of the Rev. Robert Collyer's pulpit in the Church of the Messiah yesterday morning, and his eyes rested on it as he entered the church for the first time since his vacation and his journey to England. He looked hale and hearty, and the fresh winds of the Atlantic had imparted a richer color to his checks than they bore when he went away. A large congregation listened to his sermon, which he entitled "A Look at England." The text was I. Kings, xiii., 17; "Come home with me and refresh yourself." He said in part:
"I have never appreciated the closeness of the ties

which bind Europe to America, and especially England to America, so potently as in this summer's journey. It occurred to me to look over the book they keep in the home of him whose human heart is the most hospitable of any that has been heard of so far in our human history -the book in which our names are all written-and l think at least 75 per cent of those I noticed were from somewhere on this side of the water; while it is evident wherever you go among these homes, made sacred to us by the genius or the grace of the old motherland, that the man to whom they are ready to give the warmest welcome is the man of this New World, not only for the fresh and eager heart in him to drink in all the delignt of these sacred places, but for reasons I need not name, which have less to do with their life, perhaps, than their living. I am told that the only places where we are not welcome, above all other men, are those that are maintained by vending the minimum of bread with the maximum of sack. There they say they don't want us, because we will eat but will not drink. This goes to the truth I have always held, that your well-born and well-bred American is a sober man, and is to become the progenitor, if he holds his own, of a sober race. The ultured ear listens on our side the water for the intenations of New-England, and says tids is the English tongue abased; but I caught a man tongue absact: who spoke to me in the intonations of rustic New-England. He was simply of the old stock, and was speaking in the old tongue they brought over with them to Boston. It is going home to the old nest; it is finding the old stead fast human heart and life; it is face matching face and eye matching eye and footstep matching footstep across the gulf of 200 years. For we all go home who cross the sea and find out afresh how one day may be to us also as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one

day, so deep and sure are the roots of this grand old life of the English-speaking frace.
"Such a journey is all the more welcome and fruitful of good memories when you can note, as I have done this summer, how much lighter the burdens are that the this summer, how much righter the oursiens are that the people have to bear in comparison with those I so well renormer in my yearh, and how their live is slowly but surely answering the advance they are making across the desert which divides the serf from the man. The thing that cheers me every time I visit the old land, but never so marely as in this journey, is the advance in the condition of the tolers in the lactories and forces, John Eright, with whom I had a long and understant take on this question, will have It that and forges. John Bright, with whom I had a long and interesting task on this question, will flave It that the working classes in England are better off than they are in America, but this I on not for a moment believe. The scale beyond all question days the other way. The generation of children to which I belonged were crippled by their hard work in the lactories and their poor road. They stood at the spinning wheel thriften hours every day, less two hours on Sa urday. They were set to work at seven years old. The hours of their ton are cut down in the control of the con

# THE SERMON OF THE FUTURE.

"The Coming Sermon" was Mr. Talmage's eading topic yesterday at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. The sermon of to-day doesn't reach the world," he said.
"Not a tenth part even of those who a tend church are helped or injured by what they hear. The matter is with the sermons-not with religion. They are like the canalboat in the age of the locomotive and the electric telegraph. Before the world can be converted, the sermon izing must be converted. Jonathan Edwards's sermons suited the age he lived in; preached to-day they would divide the audience into two classes-those who were all sleep and those who wanted to go home. The coming sermon, wherever born or by whomever preached, wi be full of Carist, in contradistinction to the didactic technicalities-a Christ who means pardon, sympathy, condolence; a poor man's, an overworked man's, mechanic's, an artisan's, every man's Christ. It will be full of vicarious suffering, have living illustrations from daily life, and a living Christ. The world tions from daily life, and a living Christ. The world does not want a cold, intellectual, magisterial Carist, but a kind, loving one, who spreads fits arms and takes all to His heart. The coming sermon will be short; con-densation is the need of the age. Napoleon thrilled his army in a speech of seven minutes, and Christ's Sermon on the Mount took eighteen minutes as ordinarily de livered. It will be a popular sermon. Some think there must be something wrong about a sermon unless it is stupid. Christ was the most popular preacher the world ever saw. He drew illustrations from daily life. and all understood him.

"When the coming sermon comes there will be a thousand gleaming cimeters to charge on it. People don't go to church because the sermons are not interesting— some one might as well tell the truth. Yet, if a minister some one might as well tell the truth. Yet, if a minister does this the old school preachers ory 'Tut, tru! Sensational! It will be an awakening sermon, and from alterrall to front doorstep the audience will get up and start for Heaven. It will contain many staccato passages. It will be an every-nay sermon, and teach men how to vote, bargain, hold the plough, wield the pen, pencil and yardstick. It will be a reported sermon. The printing-press will be the great agency of Gospel proclamation. It is bign time good men smould invite instead of denouncing the press. I can't understand the nervousness of some preachers at the sight of a newspaper man. The time will come when the village and city newspaper will reproduce the Sunday sermons."

# THE TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY.

The Rev. Dr. Newman, pastor of the Madison Avenue Congregational Church, yesterday occupied his pulpit for the first time since his return from his vacation. In a few remarks preceding the sermon, he told the congregation that he never enjoyed better health than at the present time. He announced that during the next few months he would deliver a series of sermons on "The Triumph of Christianity over the Re-Leaving Rempen, at the next village we stopped at we were joined by one of the largest silk mannfacturers in Germany, who accompanied us through the place. At the present moment no less than 10,000 persons are working on material for the house represented by this gentleman, mostly on velve's of all kinds and velvet ribbin. We stopped at a sing inn, which stood away from the road on the grassy back of a clear stream. It was

surrounded by fine old trees, green fields and meadows. Here in the maist of fields of ripening grain bine with exquisite kaiser (corn) flowers, serrounded by pastures brilliant with poppies, with delightful streams, and here and there woodland near at hand, are the homes to the poorest velvet weavers, who working twelve hours a day, can rarely in good times earn single-handed \$2.50 a week. But even on this pittance how infinitely better off is this weaver than the wretched Spitalsfield and Betlanal Green weaver in his carret; than the weavers of Maclesicid or of Coventry, who while they do at times earn more have not the freedom of the open fields and woods.

Several hours were profitably expended visiting the homes of these men. They were often the merest huts; two little rooms were in each, nearly all of one taken up with the ungainly loom, looking like an unfonshed musical instranment, upon which the weaver was about to play. It takes nearly 200 in the fine of the senses is reliable and fod has ordained that he is should be so."

A NEW PASTOR IN WASHINGTON SQUARE.

The Rev. Merritt Hulbard preached at the Washington Squere Methodist Episcopal Caurch yester-day morning for the first time as paster of the congregation worshipping there. Mr. Hulbard comes from Bennington, Vt., where he has been in charge of a church for the last six months. There was a large con gregation present to greet the new pastor. In person Mr. Hulbard is a powerfully built man of forty-five or fifty years. He has a voice which completely fills the church, and he speaks distinctly and readily. In beginning his sermon he said; "Instruments which are to play together must be attuned to each other. The process of uning up may not be very pleasant, but it is necessary to the harmony watch is to follow. I come to you a stranger, and we must set ourselves in harmony in the way of Christ's ministry." gregation present to greet the new pastor. In person

#### SERVICES IN THE PASSION THEATRE.

The Twenty-third Street Theatre, where Salmi Morse labored in vain to produce the Piny, was lighted and thrown open last night by the Rev. C. C. Goss, who purposes to hold a series of relig lous meetings there during the winter for young men and others interested. The illumination and the numer and others interested. The illumination and the numerous colored posters of coming theatrical attractions that decorated the walls at the entrance were sufficient to attract a considerable audience, and a quartet from the Church of the Messiah furnished good vocal music. Mr. Goss said that missions were wanted on Murray Hill as well as in Baxter-st, and that was why he had begun in Twenty-third-st. Poor men were not the only ones to be converted to God, but there were plenty of rich men, and if a rich man with a pile of money was converted, the Church got the benefit of his pile of money too.

#### THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE,

In its issue of yesterday THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE presented numerous features of especial interest, and all its departments were crowded with impor tant news, editorial, literary, and other matter. Some leading articles were the following:

Some leading articles were the following:

European War Rumors.—Special cable dispatch about England's attitude toward French complications in the East, the Balkan intrigues, the Madazascar affair and other political and personal topics in London.

Domestic Politics.—Special dispatches to THE TRIBUNK about the coming Democratic Convention at Buffalo, Judge Hondly's plans, election of delegates to the Richfield Springs Convention, etc.

The Loss of the Protein.—Special dispatch giving Secretary Lincoln's views on the subject; account of plans for another expedition.

Topics in Leading Cities.—Special telegraphic letters on the topics of the week in San Francisco, Chicago and Boston.

-Special account of Sheepshead Bay races, re-Sports. - Special account of Sacciformanco and other ports of Jay-Eye-See's great performance and other

ports of Jay-Eye-See's great periodistate and other events on land and water. Water Rent Frauds.—Special report of further inves-tigations in the Department of Public Works. Music and the Drama.—Review of stage events of the week and prespectus for the immediate future. Society.—Incidents in fashionable life in this city and vicinity.

Home Interests.—Prices in the markets.

National Capital Topics.

National Capital Topics.
The Fire Record.
Railroad Interests.
Puglilats who Can't Agree.
Bright Outlook of the University.
Funeral of H. J. Hustings. Obituary. Movements Affecting Realty.

The Croatian Troubles.
Miscel. ancous Foreign News.
New Publications.—tieview of John E. Cooke's History
of Virginia, of the American Commonwealths series.
An Ambitious Woman.—Chapters XIX. and XX. (in
part) of Edgar Fawcett's new novel of New York society, written for The SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

Mammoth Hot springs.—Letter from a special correpondent of The TRIBUNE, describing some picture-squediventures of the Rufus Hatch excursion party in the National Park.

National Park.
London Gossip.—Letter from a Tribush correspondent about social topics in England as viewed by an Englishman.
The Dead Pretender.—Letter from THE TRIBUNE Paris correspondent, giving some features of Bourbon family

Climbing the Rockies. -Letter from a Tribuns corredescribing the journey of the Northern Transdaria's Pass. French Seaside Life. -Letter from a TRIBUNE corre-pondent describing gaming and other diversions at

rouville. King of the Crackers.—Letter from a TRIBUNE corre-pondent giving some picturesque views of native life in Florida.

Domestic Correspondence.—Letters from TRIBUNE correspondents, about a Visit to General Crook, Death of the Last Northern Slave, the Not Harvest, Industrial Notes in Florida, and Notes from Lake Geneva, the "Newport of the West."

"Newport of the West."

Letters from the People.—Communications to the Editor of The Printing, discussing the Ethics of Strikes, The Phinting and Free Thought, the Original Maverite, Naval Officers and their Wives, Speed of Naval Cruisers, Adjustment of Postmasters' Salarice, and various other

The New Movement in Theology.—Letter to the Editor from an Orthodox minister, discussing some recent pulpit interance.

A Chat with an Old Collector. A Chat with an Old Concetor.
The Susy Baggage Season.
Excursions by Water.
Fishing on the Banks,
The Caterpiliar King.
Curtous Facts About American Coins.

Curious Facts About American Co The Wards of the City. Recollections of Early Brooklyn. The Graves of a Household. Following is a brief summary of the principal

topics of the day ! FOREIGN-Croatian railway laborers engaged in

onvention. CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Carnation. Breeze, Mittie CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Carnation, Breeze, Mittie B., Euclid, Baby and Jim McGowan won the Sheepshend Bay races on Saturday.— The frauda in the collection of water rents, it was stated, will not exceed \$10,000.— The funeral of High J. Hastings took place.— George William Curtis was elected a delegate to the Republican State Convention.— The steamship Independents was floated.— The refere in the Mitchell-Siale prize-fight consented to a withdrawal of the stakes.— The first chase of the Rockaway Hunt took place.— The New-York—Clevoland baseball game was a draw.— Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 85.11 cents.— Stocks were duil but generally higher, and closed steady.

October; 30.0 short signt, who low premium; on home don, by and premium; on Paris, 305 by premium; on Paris, 305 by premium;

CINCINSATI, Sept. 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. What heavy at \$1.03 pix \$1.04 cash; \$1.04 pot.; \$1.06 November; Receipts, 1,000 biss. Shipments, 11,000 bias. Corn dull at 350, cash and October. Outs weaker at 23 size. Eve dull at 50 pot. Pork and Lard nemina; Bulkments at the Stock of the White firm at \$1.3. Butter steady and unchanged. Sugar steady and unchanged. Sugar steady and unchanged. Sugar steady and unchanged. Hogs steady; Common and Lagar, \$1.00 \$5.10 pix \$1.00 head. Shipments, 1,700 head.

Milwauker, sept. 15.—Flour in fair demand. Whese lower at M5-0. cash; \$64.0 ctober; \$77-0. November. Outs scarce and firm; No. 2, 274-c. Rys weaker, No. 1, 56-4c; No. 2, 65. Barier weaker; No. 2, 62-yol, Kairr No. 3 at 550. Provisions lower; Mass Perk at \$1.85 outs and October; \$11.30 January. Anges stoady. Butter stringer. Exec higher at 18-yolc. Receipts—Flour. 5,000 bush; Barier, 1,000 bush. Shipments—Flour. 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bush; Barier, 1,000 bush. St. 1,001. Sept. 15.—Flour at stady and unchanged wheat active but lower, No. 2 Red Fill. 69-ye. cash 51-50. Cotober; \$1.03 ye. Cash and the year. Corn scarce but lower at 46-ye-cone 51.05 ye. Cash and the year. Corn scarce but lower at 46-ye-cone 51.05 ye. Cash and the year. Corn scarce but lower at 46-ye-cone 51.05 ye.

# MINES AND MINING.

SUNDAY, Sept. 16-P. M.

I ACTUAL SALES -- ANALYS

The mining stock market last week made some improvement in degree of activity, and the prices for the Leadville stocks generally were higher. The declaration of a dividend of 5 cents per share on Amie stock was the occasion of the improvement and higher figures for those stocks. rose from 13 to 23@20 cents, Little Pittsfrom 55 to 63 cents, burg Little Chief from 48 to 60 cents and Chimar Little Chief from 48 to 60 cents and Chimar from 8 to 13 cents. Robinson Consolidated was weak from 42 down to 37@38 cents. Sonora Consolidated was active at 25@30@29 cents. Otherwise the market was as dull and quiet as usual. Dividend No. 61, of 40 cents per share, or \$50,000, has been declared by the Homestake Mining Company, payable at the office of the transfer agents, Messrs. Lounsbery & Haggin, No. 15 Broad-st., on September 25. Transfer books close on September 20. The total of the Homestake dividends now amounts to \$2,212,500.

#### SALES AT THE MINING EXCHANGE

	-AUTUAL SAUSS.				DMARKS	
Names.	Open ing	High est.	Low-	Final	N. Y. EL	
Amie	,23	.29	-20	.20	2,100	
Barcolona		5.0	71	1	200	
Breece		.19	.10	.18	20	
Carvacilte		1,15	1.15	1.15	100	
Cilmax	.10	.13	.09	.18	3,00	
Con. Virginia	.00	5.5	.00	,04	140	
Ounkin		46	100	44	1 200	
Eastern Oregon		11	10	11	1.30	
Hall-Angerson	1.20	1.20	1.15	1.10	3,40	
Horn Silver					600	
Iron Sliver					850	
Northern Betle			5.88		300	
Rappahannock		.06		.06	500	
Rising Sun	.03			.03	500	
Robinson Con		.38	.37	.88	1,000	
Sierra Grande		3 .30	.28	1.20	21,100	
Total sales for the day	*****	******			87,670	

CLOSING PRICES OF CALIFORNIA STOCKS. SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1883.

Yasterday, To-day,	Yesterday, To-day,
na Con 21, 23, 23, 26, 26, 27, 26, 27, 28, 28, 29, 29, 29, 29, 29, 29, 29, 29, 29, 29	Rais and Norcess

## THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 16. Seven new wells were opened last week in

the Cooper and Balltown districts and twelve old wells were torpedoed. The result is shown in a rise in the production of 702 barrels from the sauge of the previous week to 7,105 barrels. But compare the figures with former periods and it will be seen that the gauge of yesterday shows an increase of only 409 barrels, although the number of wells is increased 67. Moreover, the production is 829 barrels below the gauge of August 18, although there are 49 more wells. All of the frontier de velopment work in these districts fails to extend the area of production. At times the opening of new wells temporarily increases the output of the Forest County fields to permanent increase has been shown at all commen surate with the falling off in the older regions. The report of yesterday of Smith & Crosby, of the Balltown and Cooper districts, compares as follows with previous

Producing wells... 99 1.08 148 150 157
Production barrels... 6.895 7,934 6,893 6,403 7,105
Wells drilling... 26 30 27 31 24
Higs up and building 21 25 19 24 25
Weils torpedoed... 6 16 10 12

Wells terpedoed.... 5 10 10 13
Excepting the weekly report from the Balltown district, the statistical situation last week remained favorable to producers. The charters of oil average high since September 1, and the excess of the pipe line deliveries over the runs has risen almost to the ing the shrinkage in gross stocks last month. In fact, e charters are bandsomely in excess of the runs, even The pipe line figures are as follows:

per day. 58.831 71,373 12,543 An advance from the previous week of 6°s cents is tas act result of a petroleum market last week which cauged from \$1 16°s to \$1 11°s with an accompanying the contraction of petroleum previous of hearty 60,000,000 ranged from \$1 16% to \$1 11% with an accompanying activity represented by sales of hearly 60,000,000 barrels. The "bull" movement which This Francis, last Mendary intimated "wenday not be surpringed, began on Monday upon the publication of the favoring monthly statement of the United Pipe Lines. Prices ran almost without check to \$1 16% and a naural break quickly followed such a violent rise. The temptation for holders to realize profits, and the panic of the "bears" broughtsabout such a change in the position of stocks that a reaction was nevitable. But the lowe tpoint bears' foroign action was nevitable, But the lowe tpoint touched was 219 cents, about the fluid price for the provious week, and toward the close of, the week anapward direction was fresumed by the market. The close was below the best prices of the week, but there is no more to be remarked upon the general speculative position than has been remarked for the past two weeks. The range of prices and the total transactions for the week in New-York were as follows:

N. V. Pet. Cons. Etc.

The refined market, after a reaction from the best prices

file week, closed with a gain of 's cent per gains at

2384 cents in New York, and 8484s cents in Philaciphia and Baltimore.

COTTON MARKETS-BY TELEGRAPH. COTTON MARKETS—BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15.—1,130 p. m. \_COTTON—The market is hardening. Midding Uplands, object, do, Origans, object. 18.—1,130 p. m. \_COTTON—The market is issees, 12,000 baies, it including £2,000 for specialization and experiments, 2,200 baies, all American. Fatures—Lplands. Low accounts, 2,200 baies, all American. Fatures—Lplands. Low accounts of the construction of the constr

May deliver, Season.

Liventrool, sept. 15.—1:30 p. m.—Cotton—The sales of the day includes S, sho baies American.

Liventrool, sept. 15.—1:00 p.m.—Cotton—Futurea—Unlands Low Antiding clause, March and April delivery, Season Court of the Court of the Catveston, Sept. 15.—Cotton firm, Midding, 10½c, 10½ Midding, 10½c, cood Ordinary, 9½c, in ser recents, 3,46 baies, 2003, 3,316 bales, ades, 13,303 bales, stock, 28,331 baies.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 15.—Cotton quiet and from Midding, 10½c, 10½ bales, 2003, 1,276 bales, sales, 500 baies; last evening, 50 bales, atook, 46,37 bales, and 10½ bal

# REAL ESTATE.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1883. RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

HAVANA WEEKLY MARKET.

HAVANA, Sept. 16. Sugar market during the week was native; prices were minimaline, owing to the irriness of anothers; prices were minimal of other point active; prices were minimal of the minimal patients. The price of the price Sixt.et, va. 2:88 Ft w of 2d-ave. 00 5x102 3; C W

Hommann to P Straender.

18th.et. s. 2.4 ft e of 8th.ave. 23x22; W M Robin

aon and wide to M E Foucher.

123d.et. s. 2.00 ft w of 7th.ave. 25x100, J A Hopper

and wide to D O Farrell

20d.et. s. 100 5 ft w of 2d-ave. 19 3x102 2; G H

Transs and wide to G D Schmid.

8th.et. s. 7. 10 ft w of 18t.ave. 25 1x102 2; Simon

18t.borruna and wife to F 00ets.

73d.et. s. 200 ft w of Ave. A 100x102 2; J Murray
and wife to E Smith.

3d.av., w. 618 ft sof olst.et. 18 6x100; Lewis

Schwarz and wife to W J Duff.

Same, so cor of 128th.et. 90 1x100; W K Fester to

F 6 Sparracut. Schwarz and wife to W J T Dat.

Same of or of 19th-st, 90 Halloy, W K Fester to
comparate the comparation of 76th-st, 25x75; J Knell and
wife to sophic Schulte.

1st-ve, wa 545 it nof 76th-st, 25x75; J Knell and
wife to sophic Schulte.

1st-ve, wa 545 it w of 4th-ava, 18 9x100 it; G D
schmid and wife to G H Trauss.

47th-st, n a 100 ft of 10th-ava, 25x100 5; Y Low to
J B Gillie and another.

J B Gillie and another.

BECOMULE LEARNE.

Elis. F. to F Stein, stores 69 Stanton and 196 Eldrids-at, 5 yrs.

Plaber, J, to Megroz. Portier. Gross & Co, 83 orandst, 5-5 yrs.

Same to same. Nos 85 and 87 Grand-st, 7 yrs.

Jones, J D, to B Labheastein and another, s of 40thst, 77 5 ft to 67 24 avs, 50:10 5, 30 yrs.

Lyons, J J, to Peter Haulenbeck, No 926 Parkars,

8 yrs.

Lyons, J. to Peter Haulenbeck, No. 526 Parkava,
Spooner, J. A. to H C and J H Calkin, No. 167 Christogher at 21 fra.
Walker, Persands R, to Louis Baecht, No. 1,493 56
ave, 2 jrs.